CALIFORNIA REGIONAL WATER QUALITY CONTROL BOARD
SAN DIEGO REGION

FACT SHEET
ORDER NO. R9-2002-0104
NPDES PERMIT NO. CA0108821

WASTE DISCHARGE REQUIREMENTS FOR THE RANCHO CALIFORNIA WATER DISTRICT SANTA ROSA WATER RECLAMATION FACILITY RIVERSIDE COUNTY

Agency / Facility Information

Agency name:	Rancho California Water District
Agency Mailing Address:	42135 Winchester Road P.O. Box 9017 Temecula, California 92589-9017
Facility Name and Location:	Santa Rosa Water Reclamation Facility 26266 Washington Avenue Murrieta, CA 92562
Contact Person:	Mr. Andrew L. Webster, P.E. Planning and Capital Projects Manager
Telephone:	(909) 296-6900

1. *BACKGROUND*

A. On May 18, 1992, This Regional Board adopted Order No. 92-09, a National Pollutant Elimination System (NPDES) permit (CA0108821) prescribing Waste Discharge Requirements for the discharge of wastewater from Rancho California Water District's (RCWD) Santa Rosa Water Reclamation Facility (SRWRF) into Murrieta Creek, Temecula Creek, and the Santa Margarita River. On June 15, 1992, the USEPA objected to this issuance based on (1) the requirements prescribed for whole effluent toxicity/due diligence, (2) effluent limitations for nitrogen and phosphorous, (3) the allowance of a transition zone for determining compliance, (4) the use of performance goals as effluent limits, and (5) the effective date of the permit. The discharge, as proposed and regulated by Order No. 92-09,was never initiated.

B. On August 11, 1994, this Regional Board adopted Order No. 94-92, *Waste Discharge Requirements for the Rancho California Water District, Wastewater Reclamation Facilities, Riverside County*. Order No. 94-92, as amended, established requirements for

the reclamation and/or discharge to land of up to 5.0 million gallons per day (MGallons/Day) from the RCWD SRWRF. This permit currently remains in effect.

C. On November 14, 1996 this Regional Board adopted Order No. 96-54, NPDES Permit No. CA0108821, *Waste Discharge Requirements for the Rancho California Water District Santa Rosa Water Reclamation Facility, Riverside County*, authorizing the discharge of up to 2.0 MGallons/Day of treated wastewater to the surface waters of Murrieta Creek, tributary to the Santa Margarita River. This Order was established on the basis that the discharge to Murrieta Creek was part of a "pilot study", and that complete termination of the discharge would be a readily available response to any deleterious effects which might be observed within the downstream receiving waters. Order No. 96-54 expired on November 14, 2001. The terms and conditions of Order No. 96-54 are automatically continued pending issuance of a new permit if all requirements of the federal NPDES regulations on the continuation of expired permits are complied with. [40CFR 122.6, 23 CCR 2235.4]

D. On May 17, 2001, the RCWD submitted an incomplete NPDES permit application for the renewal of Order No. 96-54. The application requested that the Regional Board renew the 2.0 MGallons/Day "demonstration project" as a permanent discharge, and increase the discharge flow limits, as a new demonstration project, to 3.0 MGallons/Day during the months of May through November, and 5.0 MGallons/Day during the months of December through April. After the discharger submitted additional information, the application was considered complete on March 25, 2002.

E. Receiving water monitoring data from before and after the discharge was initiated indicates that the total nitrogen and total phosphorous concentrations in the downstream waters are greater than the Basin Plan objectives of 1.0 and 0.1 mg/L, respectively. Preliminary benthic invertebrate analyses in the receiving waters appear to confirm a "fair to poor" index of biotic integrity (IBI), which is a multimetric analytical approach recommended by the US EPA for assessing the overall "ecological health" of an aquatic community. Receiving water monitoring data also suggests, however, that the subject discharge is not the primary contributor of nutrient loads in the receiving waters.

F. The assimilative capacity for nutrients in the receiving waters has not been determined using the data generated to date. An increase, or permanent allocation, of nutrient mass emissions should not be established without this determination. Therefore, Order No. R9-2002-0104 contains requirements for the discharge of up to 2.0 MGallons/Day as part of a continued "pilot study". Complete termination of the discharge to surface waters will remain a readily available response. Pursuant to Order No. 94-92, the discharger has the capacity for storage and disposal to land of up to 5.0 MGallons/Day.

G. Order No. R9-2002-0104 contains revised nutrient effluent limitations in accordance with the objectives established in the Basin Plan. If adopted, Cease and Desist Order (CDO) No. R9-2002-0212 would contain interim effluent nutrient limitations, at the same concentrations as Order No. 96-54, and a time schedule for the discharger to either

develop site-specific receiving water quality objectives or propose and implement a method for achieving compliance with the effluent and receiving water limitations contained in the existing Order.

H. The effluent monitoring data generated by the discharger indicates that the dicharger's effluent will not comply with California Toxic Rule (CTR) effluent limitations for dibromochloromethane and dichlorobromomethane, which are established in Order No. R9-2002-0104. If adopted, CDO No. R9-2002-0212 would contain interim effluent limitations for dibromochloromethane and dichlorobromomethane and a time schedule for the discharger to achieve compliance with the CTR limitations for dibromochloromethane and dichlorobromomethane contained in Order No. R9-2002-0104.

I. Order No. R9-2002-0104 shall serve as an NPDES permit for the discharge of treated wastewater from the RCWD SRWRF to the Santa Margarita River and/or its tributaries pursuant to Section 402 of the Clean Water Act and amendments thereto.

J. This pilot study is a continuation of a water resources management project within the Santa Margarita River, in conjunction with the "Four Party Agreement" entered into on September 21, 1990 between RCWD, Eastern Municipal Water District, Fallbrook Public Utilities District, and the United States Marine Corps Base Camp Pendleton.

2. ***FACILITY DESCRIPTION***

A. The RCWD SRWRF is located at 26266 Washington Avenue in the City of Murrieta in Riverside County and has a design capacity of 5.0 MGallons/Day. The facility receives raw sewage from the sewered portion of the RCWD Santa Rosa Division, as well as portions of the areas sewered by the Murrieta County Water District (MCWD), Elsinore Valley Municipal Water District (EVMWD), and the Eastern Municipal Water District (EMWD). Each District is solely responsible for maintenance, source control, and spill prevention/response to its collection system.

B. Existing wastewater treatment unit operations and processes at the SRWRF consist of screening (bar racks), grinding, grit removal, mixing, aeration, sedimentation and decanting in the sequencing batch reactors, flocculation, clarification, gravity filtration, chlorination and dechlorination. Existing solids handling operations and processes at the SRWRF consist of thickening (gravity table thickener) and sludge dewatering (belt press). Approximately 176 cubic yards of dry grit and 623 dry tons of sludge are transported by truck for off-site disposal (25% transported by Solids Solutions to Otay Landfill in San Diego County) or reclamation (75% to Synagro Technologies Inc.) per year.

C. The facility currently discharges an average of 1.8 MGallons/Day per year to Murreita Creek. Any treated effluent in excess of 2.0 MGallons/Day is discharged via existing percolation and water reuse sites, pursuant to Regional Board Order No. 94-92. The

discharge from the SRWRF to Murrieta Creek has a threat to water quality / complexity rating of category 1A.

3. ***DESCRIPTION OF DISCHARGE***

A. The discharge point on Murrieta Creek is located immediately adjacent to the SRWRF at the corner of Washington Avenue and Elm Street (lat. 33° 31' 46", lon. 117° 11' 03") in the City of Murrieta in Riverside County (refer to attached map for location). Murrieta Creek is usually dry upstream of the discharge location and flows south from the discharge point to its confluence with Temecula Creek, where the two creeks form the Santa Margarita River. The Santa Margarita River flows southwesterly through the steep and narrow Temecula Canyon, passing near the communities of Rainbow and Fallbrook. The river then enters the broader coastal valley, passing through the U.S. Marine Corps Base Camp Pendleton (USMCBCP). Eventually the river flows into the Santa Margarita Lagoon, which then empties into the Pacific Ocean at a location just north of the City of Oceanside.

4. ***RECEIVING WATER***

A. The discharge from SRWRF to Murrieta Creek is located in Hydrologic Subarea (HSA) 2.32 (Murrieta), where the beneficial uses listed are MUN, AGR, IND, PROC, REC-1 (proposed), REC-2, WARM, and WILD. HSA 2.32 is part of the Murrieta Hydrologic Area (HA 2.30) in the Santa Margarita Hydrologic Unit (HU 902.00), upstream of HAs 2.10 (Ysidora), 2.20 (DeLuz), and 2.50 (Pechanga).

B. The Basin Plan establishes the following existing and potential beneficial uses (BUs) for the surface waters of HAs 2.10, 2.20, 2.30, and 2.50:

BU	HA 2.10	HA 2.20	HA 2.30	HA 2.50
Municipal & domestic supply	●	●	●	●
Agricultural supply	●	●	●	●
Industrial service supply	●	●	●	●
Industrial process supply	●		●	●
Ground water recharge				●
Contact water recreation	●	●	○	○
Non-contact water recreation	●	●	●	●
Warm fresh water habitat	●	●	●	●
Cold fresh water habitat	●	●		
Wildlife habitat	●	●	●	●
Preservation of rare and endangered species	●	●		

● = existing beneficial use ○ = potential beneficial use

C. The Basin Plan establishes the following existing and potential BUs for the ground waters of HA 2.10, 2.20, 2.30, and 2.50:

BU	HA 2.10	HA 2.20	HA 2.30	HA 2.50
Municipal & domestic supply	●	●	●	●
Agricultural supply	●	●	●	●
Industrial service supply	●	●	●	●
Industrial process supply	●		●	

RCWD has four wells down gradient of the discharge; Wells No. 101, 102, 118, & 121. Wells 102 and 121 are for non-domestic supply. Well 101 is a confined well pumping from the Temecula (Arkose) Aquifer that has been off-line since 2000 due to taste & odor problems from high hydrogen sulfide concentrations. RCWD plans to use Well 101 for potable water supply, after the completion of piping improvements to blend the well water (with imported water) in order to reduce the taste and odor problems. Well 118 also draws from the Temecula Aquifer and is used only intermittently since MTBE has been detected in the water pumped from the well.

The Temecula Aquifer extends approximately 12 miles from the confluence of Murrieta and Temecula Creek. According to the State Department of Health Services (DHS), the Temecula Aquifer is protected from the upper aquifer by the Pauba-Temecula Aquitard. The DHS has stated that, "It is believed that hydraulic separation and confined conditions experienced by RCWD's downstream wells will greatly limit any contribution of reclaimed water to these sources." The Temecula Aquifer also contains five wells that do not belong to the District; one designated for irrigation, and four for non-domestic household use. RCWD provides bottled drinking water to households that use wells for drinking water purposes within the Temecula Canyon. According to RCWD, this is because the Santa Margarita River directly influences these existing wells.

The second groundwater bearing zone is a major unconfined aquifer that is located below Temecula Canyon and stretches from where DeLuz Creek intersects the Santa Margarita River, through the Camp Pendleton area (the Lower Ysidora (2.11), Chappo (2.12), and Upper Ysidora (2.13) hydrologic subareas), to 10 miles upstream of the Pacific Ocean. USMCBCP is entirely dependent on groundwater as a source of domestic water supply, and maintains 12 potable supply wells within the Santa Margarita River basin.

D. No Areas of Special Biological Significance (ASBS) have been designated downstream of the discharge location.

E. In accordance with the Clean Water Act (CWA), Section 303(d), the Santa Margarita Lagoon (HSA 902.11) is listed as an impaired water body due to eutrophication. On March 18, 2002, Regional Board staff submitted draft revisions to the 303(d) list of impaired water bodies to the State Water Resources Control Board (SWRCB). The SWRCB will vote to approve or amend this list, following public comments, in November 2002. The proposed draft includes listing the (upper) Santa Margarita River (HSA 902.22) and Murrieta Creek (HSA 902.52) as

impaired for phosphorous. If/when Waste Load Allocations (WLAs) are calculated in accordance with Total Maximum Daily Load (TMDL) procedures, the limits contained in this or subsequent Orders will be modified accordingly.

5. ***BASIS OF EFFLUENT LIMIT DETERMINATIONS***

A. 40 CFR 133.102 establishes minimum secondary treatment requirements for TSS, BOD, percent removal of TSS and BOD, and pH. Percent removal requirements are incorporated in Order No. R9-2002-0104. All other requirements are more stringent than the federal secondary treatment requirements due to other limitations imposed (below).

B. Finding No. 9 of Order No. 96-54 states that, "Since the discharge is a new discharge, no whole effluent toxicity (WET) limit is specified in this Order. This Order may be reopened for imposition of numeric water quality based effluent limits, including a WET limit, if the chronic WET testing as required in the Monitoring and Reporting Program No. 96-54 shows toxicity or the monitoring data indicates the discharge has reasonable potential (RP) to cause or contribute to exceed the water quality criteria."

As a result of chronic toxicity for *Ceriodaphnia dubia* from effluent samples, the discharger has, under the direction of the Executive Officer, conducted a Toxicity Reduction Evaluation (TRE) and is in the process of implementing source reduction. These exceedances of chronic toxicity are the basis for establishing effluent limits from a reasonable potential analysis. Therefore, Order No. R9-2002-0104 contains chronic WET limitations, TRE trigger conditions, and monitoring requirements, in accordance with EPA's *Guidance of Implementing WET Testing Programs* (May 31, 1996). Order No. R9-2002-0104 also contains monitoring requirements for Acute WET, in order to determine whether RP exists for establishing acute toxicity effluent limits.

C. Federal priority pollutant criteria have been promulgated by the USEPA in the 1992 National Toxics Rule (NTR) 40 CFR 131.36 (amended in 1995). These criteria have been supplemented by the USEPA in 40 CFR 131.38, the California Toxics Rule (CTR), adopted in May 2000. On March 2, 2000 the State Water Resources Control Board adopted the *Policy for Implementation of Toxic Standards for Inland Surface Waters, Enclosed Bays, and Estuaries of California* (Implementation Policy). The policy establishes implementation procedures for determining appropriate water quality standards and objectives. The priority pollutant criteria limitations in Order No. R9-2002-0104 have been determined using the *California Permit Writer and Training Tool* (CAPWTT) model, in accordance with the CTR and Implementation Policy, to adjust the applicable metals criteria, run a Reasonable Potential Analysis (RPA), and convert the resulting criteria into limitations. CAPWTT model entry parameters for all constituents include: no dilution credits, an average hardness of 200 mg/L, and using "Non-Detects" at the lowest detection limit (10^{-8}) for all ambient background concentrations. The results of the CAPWTT analysis indicate that seven priority pollutants have reasonable potential to cause or contribute to exceed the CTR water quality criteria. These pollutants, and their resulting effluent limitations, are listed in Discharge Specification B.6 of Order No.

R9-2002-0104. Two of the seven constituents, dibromochloromethane and dichlorobromomethane, have effluent values that are greater than the applicable limits. Therefore, Cease and Desist Order No. R9-2002-0212 contains interim effluent limitations for these constituents and requirements for the discharger to achieve compliance with the limits in Order No. R9-2002-0104, or obtain a case-by-case exception pursuant to Section 5.3 of the Implementation Policy.

D. If, at a later date (i.e. when these waters produce a detectable flow), the discharger is able to submit sufficient upstream ambient monitoring data for the CTR priority pollutants, this permit may be modified or amended to include new effluent limitations that incorporate background concentrations. Furthermore, if at any time the discharger feels that a criterion or objective is inappropriate for these particular receiving waters, the discharger may submit evidence to the Regional Board in support of designating a site-specific objective/criteria, in accordance with Section 5.2 of the Implementation Plan.

E. California Code of Regulations (CCR), Title 22 establishes criteria for the use, and purveyance of recycled water. Order No. R9-2002-0104 contains effluent limitations (for coliform, turbidity, and chlorination contact time) in accordance with CCR Title 22.

F. To ensure protection of the downgradient beneficial uses, additional limitations were incorporated in accordance with the Basin Plan objectives. Order No. 96-54 established alternate effluent limitations for nitrogen and phosphorus in accordance with Chapter 4 of the Basin Plan. Order No. R9-2002-0104 has been revised to contain effluent nutrient limitations in accordance with the actual objectives established in the Basin Plan.

Also, while Order No. 96-54 contains a percent sodium effluent limitation, the revised order (R9-2002-0104) contains an effluent adjusted sodium absorption ratio (ASAR) limitation instead of percent sodium as a more accurate indicator of the potential sodium hazard. All other Basin Plan effluent limitations should remain the same as those in Order No. 96-54.

G. Where the previous permit contained more stringent requirements than those specified above, the requirements were carried over in accordance with anti-degradation and anti-backsliding policies.

6. ***ADDITIONAL PROVISIONS***

A. If adopted, CDO No. R9-2002-0212 contains interim effluent limitations (for total nitrogen, total phosphorpous, dibromochloromethane and dichlorobromomethane) and requirements for the discharger to either (a) cease discharge (b) achieve compliance with existing effluent limitations or (c) develop site specific nutrient objectives and/or case-by-case exceptions for dibromochloromethane and dichlorobromomethane in the discharge to the Santa Margarita River.

B. The Riverside Branch of the California DHS submitted comments on the subject Report

of Waste Discharge (i.e. permit application), and applicable DHS requirements, in a letter to this Regional Board dated April 9, 2002. Additionally, staff has met with the San Diego County Branch DHS, and the following additional provisions are incorporated into Tentative Order R9-2002-0104 at the request of the DHS:

1. Submittal of a revised Engineering Report for the SRWRF, in accordance with guidelines established under Title 22 CCR, Articles 7 through 10, to the RWQCB and the DHS. The engineering report shall describe how the modal contact time will be determined. The DHS requires that a tracer study on the chlorine contact tank be conducted to determine the modal (not theoretical) contact time, and verify that it meets the 90-minute modal contact time as required 22 CCR, Section 60301.230 (a)(1). A tracer study protocol must be developed and submitted to the DHS, for review and approval prior to initiating the study.

2. The dicharger must perform an alarm simulation shut down test, in the presence of staff from the Regional Board and a DHS Sanitary Engineer to ensure that the SRWRF is properly operating.

3. The discharger shall notify the Regional Board, the California Department of Health Services (DHS), and the Riverside County Department of Environmental Health (DEH) within 24 hours of when it becomes aware of any of the following:
   a. Failure of chlorination equipment
   b. Effluent Total Coliform bacteria greater than 240 MPN/100 mL.
   c. Effluent turbidity greater than 10 NTU
   d. CT less than 450 mg-min./L , and the effluent is delivered to the distribution system or any reclaimed water use sites.

4. The discharger shall submit the results of a study using pharmaceutical compounds (eg. Ibuprofen, estrogen, caffeine) to identify and quantify effluent contributions at the selected well site from the SRWRF discharge, within 1 year of the adoption of Order No. R9-2002-0104.

7. ***REPORTING REQUIREMENTS***

A. Due dates for monitoring reports, as well as the units and unit abbreviations therein, were changed as appropriate to ensure consistency with reporting requirements in the State Water Resources Control Board's (SWRCB's) *Water Quality Permit Standards Team; Final Report*, of April 1999.

B. Additionally, in order to simplify evaluation of compliance with the requirements, limitations were changed (from 7-day, 30-day, and 12-month averages) to weekly, monthly, and annual averages, and the methods for evaluating such compliance were specified in the monitoring and reporting program.

8. ***MONITORING REQUIREMENTS***

A. The discharger shall conduct effluent monitoring for the 2,3,7,8-TCDD congeners listed in the Implementation Plan. The purpose of the monitoring is to assess the presence and amounts of the congeners being discharged to inland surface waters, enclosed bays, and estuaries for the development of a strategy to control these chemicals in a future multi-media approach.

Based on the monitoring results, the RWQCB may, at its discretion, increase the monitoring requirement (e.g., increase sampling frequency) to further investigate frequent or significant detections of any congener. At the conclusion of the monitoring period, the SWRCB and RWQCBs will assess the data and determine whether further monitoring is necessary.

9. ***RECEIVING WATER MONITORING***

A. The Monitoring and Reporting Program (MRP) in Order No. 96-54 was derived from Order No. 92-09, and designed for the ultimate discharge volume (of 45.0 MGallons/Day) intended by the Four Party Agreement. As a result, a number of the receiving water monitoring stations created are too far downstream to reflect the purpose and objectives of the MRP and to accurately assess impacts from the subject discharge (or lack thereof) on the receiving waters. MRP No. R9-2002-0104 moves some of the receiving water monitoring stations closer to the discharge location, to more accurately assess impacts to downstream water quality and beneficial uses from the RCWD discharge. The MRP has also been amended to require continuous monitoring and evaluation of the ambient waters and an annual discussion of the survey results.

B. In order to assess any immediate impacts and to project future impacts to groundwater beneficial uses that are downgradient of the discharge, Order No. R9-2002-0104 requires the discharger to select a suitable groundwater monitoring well site that is indicative of groundwater flow from the SRWRF discharge. The well site shall be located between the discharge location and the nearest downgradient domestic water supply well, and shall be monitored for all Title 22 CCR constituents of concern.

10. ***ANTIDEGRADATION ANALYSIS***

A. The Regional Board has taken into consideration the requirements of the State and Federal "antidegradation" policies and has determined that the subject discharge is consistent with the Antidegradation Policies for the following reasons:

1. The terms and conditions of Order No. R9-2002-0104 require that the existing beneficial uses and water quality of the Santa Margarita River and/or its tributaries be maintained and protected;

2. The discharge from the SRWRF to the Santa Margarita River and/or its tributaries in accordance with approved plans indicated in the findings is necessary to accommodate economic and social development important to the people of the communities of the San Diego region;
3. No surface waters covered under the terms and conditions of Order No. R9-2002-0104 have been designated an outstanding national resource water by the State Water Resources Control Board; and
4. No surface waters covered under Order No. R9-2002-0104 have been designated as ASBS by the State Water Resources Control Board.

11. ***STORM WATER REGULATION***

A. On November 16, 1990, the USEPA promulgated NPDES permit application requirements for stormwater discharges (40 CFR Parts 122, 123, and 124) which are applicable to the RCWD SRWRF. On April 17, 1997 the State Water Resources Control Board (SWRCB) adopted Water Quality Order No. 97-03-DWQ, NPDES General Permit No. CAS000001, Waste Discharge Requirements (WDRs) for Discharges of Storm Water Associated With Industrial Activities Excluding Construction Activities. Stormwater discharges from RCWD's SRWRF are subject to the terms and conditions of Water Quality Order No. 97-03-DWQ.

12. ***PRETREATMENT***

A. The discharger has developed a pretreatment program pursuant to Section 307 of the Clean Water Act, Parts 35 and 403 of Title 40, Code of Federal Regulations (40 CFR 35 and 40 CFR 403), and/or Section 2233, Article 4, Subchapter 9, Chapter 3, Title 23, California Code of Regulations. The discharger's pretreatment program was approved by the United States Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) on June 1, 1983.

13. ***BIOSOLIDS***

A. Management of all solids and biosolid is required to comply with 40 CFR Parts 257, 258, 501, and 503; CWA Part 405(d); and Title 23, CCR, Chapter 14, including all monitoring, record-keeping, and reporting requirements. Since the State of California, hence the Regional and State Boards, has not been delegated the authority by the USEPA to implement the biosolid program, enforcement of biosolid requirements of CFR Part 503 is under USEPA's jurisdiction. Once biosolid leaves the SRWRF, it is subject to all applicable local, state, and federal laws and regulations.

14. ***PROCEDURE FOR FINAL DECISION***

A. In accordance with 40 CFR 124.10, the RWQCB must issue a public notice that an NPDES permit has been prepared and that the permit will be brought before the RWQCB at a public hearing. The public notice must be issued at least 30 days prior to the public hearing. On September 4, 2002, a public notice was faxed to the Daily Journal

Corporation for publishing in the *North County Times* and the *Riverside Press-Enterprise* no later than September 9, 2002. The public notice was issued by the RWQCB regarding the preparation of NPDES Order No. R9-2002-0104 and Cease and Desist Order (CDO) No. R9-2002-0212, to notify the public of the RWQCB's intent to hold a public hearing on both the permit and CDO at its October 9, 2002 meeting. As of September 9, 2002, verification of publication has not been received.

B. All comments or objections received by the appropriate date will be considered in the formulation of the final NPDES permit. A public hearing is scheduled for the October 9, 2002 RWQCB meeting at the Rancho California Water District Board Room, 42135 Winchester Road, Temecula, California. The meeting is scheduled to begin at 9:00 A.M. Written statements may be presented at the public hearing, and all comments and objections will be considered by the RWQCB.

C. Persons wishing to comment upon or object to the NPDES permits are advised to submit their comments in writing, to the California Regional Water Quality Control Board, San Diego Region, 9174 Sky Park Court, Suite 100, San Diego, CA 92123-4340. To ensure that written comments are provided to the Regional Board for review prior to the hearing, written comments must be received at the Regional Board office no later than 5:00 pm on Wednesday, October 2, 2002.

D. For further information regarding this NPDES permits or public hearing, contact Ms. Chiara Clemente in writing at the above address or by telephone at (858) 467-2359. Copies of the applications, NPDES waste discharge requirements, and other documents (other than those that the Executive Officer maintains as confidential) are available at the RWQCB office for inspection and copying according to the following schedule (excluding holidays):

Monday and Thursday:	1:30 P.M. to 4:30 P.M.
Tuesday and Wednesday:	8:30 A.M. to 11:30 A.M., and 1:30 P.M. to 4:30 P.M.
Friday:	8:30 A.M. to 11:30 A.M.

E. After the close of the public hearing, the RWQCB may adopt a final NPDES permits. The final permits will become effective ten (10) days after adoption by the RWQCB, unless a later date is specified by the RWQCB.

F. RWQCB adoption of the final orders may be petitioned for review to the SWRCB. Petitions for review to the SWRCB must be filed in writing within thirty (30) days following the RWQCB adoption of the final permits, and must be sent to the State Water Resources Control Board, P.O. Box 100, Sacramento, CA 95801.

15. ***REFERENCES FOR THE DETERMINATION OF NPDES WASTE DISCHARGE REQUIREMENTS***

The following documents provide the necessary references for the basis of this NPDES permit:

A. Title 40 of the Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) Part 131, *Water Quality Standards*, *California Toxics Rule* (CTR).

B. 40 CFR Part 133 (40 CFR 133), *Secondary Treatment Regulation.*

C. *U.S. EPA NPDES Permit Writers' Course Workbook*, March 22-26, 1999.

D. *U.S. EPA NPDES Permit Writers' Manual*, December 1996, EPA-833-B-96-003.

E. U.S. EPA's *Whole Effluent Toxicity (WET) Control Policy*, July 1994.

F. U.S. EPA *Region 9 & 10 Guidance for Implementing Whole Effluent Toxicity Programs*, May 31, 1996.

G. SWRCB's *Policy for Implementation of Toxic Standards for Inland Surface Waters, Enclosed Bays, and Estuaries of California* (Implementation Policy), March 2000.

H. SWRCB *Implementation Policy Course Workbook,* June 2002.

I. SWRCB's *California Permit Writer Training Tool* (CAPWTT) model software.

J. Title 22 California Code of Regulations (CCR), *Drinking Water Standards* and *Water Recycling Criteria*.

K. SWRCB's *Water Quality Permit Standards Team Final Report*, April 1999.

L. SWRCB's *Administrative Procedures Manual*, May 1998.

M. The *Water Quality Control Plan Report for the San Diego Basin (9)* (Basin Plan), September 8, 1994.

N. Complete NPDES permit application (Report of Waste Discharge) submitted by the RCWD on May 17, 2001 and completed March 25, 2002, for the SRWRF.

O. This RWQCB's Order Nos. 92-09, 94-92, and 96-54, *Waste Discharge Requirements for the Rancho California Water District's Santa Rosa Water Reclamation Facility.*